at its moorings. Out in the estuary Iberville had to face this wild storm. He had captured one of the Hudson's Bay Company's ships, but both it and his own ship the Pelican were driven ashore. Fortunately, all the men got ashore safely.

Iberville's position must now have appeared desperate—on an inhospitable shore, with all his provisions, cannon and ammunition, lost, and the English enemy facing him in York Fort. His one hope lay in the two ships of whose whereabouts he was in ignorance. After the storm blew over, these ships arrived bringing the armament and the provisions so badly needed. The fort was invested and soon surrendered on terms. Thus York Fort became Fort Bourbon once more. It remained so until the victories of Marlborough in the north of France brought France to sue for peace. By the Treaty of Utrecht (1713), the French gave up the Bay to the English for good. The final scene was enacted at Fort Bourbon, now on the point of becoming York Fort once more. James Knight was commissioned Governor by the company to take possession of the fort, with Henry Kelsey for his deputy. They bore commissions also from Queen Anne to take over the fort in the name of the Queen. In 1714 the French Commissioner came out in the company's ship with them. Knight bought the Frenchman's goods, and all was ready for the surrender. The chief actors stood at one foot of the flag-staff, which was equipped with halyards, that is cross arms on which additional flags could be flown. The fleur-de lys, the French colors, floated at the one end of the halyard. In the open space of the fort Indians and the men of the fort and of the ships stood, the spectators of the scene. The French commissioner read his commission instructing him to surrender the fort, Knight read his paper authorizing him to receive the surrender in behalf of England. The French commissioner pulled down the French flag from the one end of the halyard, and James Knight ran up the English Jack to the other end amid a salvo of cannons and guns.

An interesting incident followed. An Indian chief came up to Knight and frankly told him that he did not like his flag; he liked the white flag with the fleur-de-lys. Here, as everywhere the French won the affections of the savages..

York Fort, or as it came to be called later, York Factory, has been in occupation ever since. It was burnt to the ground by the French Admiral La Peronse, after he had captured and dismantled Fort Prince of Wales at the south of the Churchill in 1782, but was immediately rebuilt. Captain John Franklin arrived at the fort in 1819 on his way to delineate the Polar shore of the continent. The several groups of immigrants to Selkirk's colony took to their boats for their long inland journey here. After the union of the North West Company with the Hudson's Bay Company, York Factory was the depot for the trade of its vast hinterland—the most important post in all Rupert's Land. Here, as occasion called for it, the Northern Council, which governed the Hudson's Bay Company's territory and supervised the trade to the Pacific Coast, met from time to time. It was from York Fort that Sir George Simpson usually started on his remarkable journeys across the continent. In fact almost till the time of the transfer of Rupert's Land and the North West to the Dominion of Canada, York Fort was the centre of almost a continental trade. It was only in 1872, when the company's goods were coming by way of the United States to Fort Garry, where Winnipeg now stands, and being sent out across the international boundary that the succession of brigades coming with furs to York Fort and leaving with goods finally ceased. York Fort now dropped in the status of a post carrying on its local trade. As such it is with us still—the oldest permanent settlement in the present Province of Manitoba—ranking, so far as age goes, next after Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers and other French settlements on the St. Lawrence.

York Factory

The Oldest Permanent Settlement in the Province of Manitoba

By ARTHUR S. MORTON
Department of History, University of Saskatchewan
(Copyrighted)

The earliest post on Port Nelson was that of Groseilliers and Radisson built on the Hayes River in 1682 when they were in the French service. The Hudson's Bay Company's post on the Nelson was built about three weeks later. When Radisson returned to the English Company's employ in 1684, Governor Geyer at his suggestion built York Fort on the Hayes about four miles below Groseilliers' post and on the opposite, the left bank. This is the post from which Henry Kelsey started on his memorable voyto the Prairie region, and in which he was when Iberville captured the fort in 1694. Kelsey came back when the English recaptured it in 1696, and was present in the fort when Iberville sank H.M.S. Hampshire out in Port Nelson, the estuary of the Nelson and Hayes rivers. One of his duties was to keep the Journal of the fort. His entry for the day of the battle tells of it blowing very hard at noon, so much that the sloop in the river dragged her anchor and the pinnace sank

HORSES BRING DOWN RECORD FUR SHIPMENT

N. T. Nags First Equines to Make 650-Mile Winter Trip

JUST PACK OATS AND "TOUGH IT"

Fur Comes From as Far North as Fort Simpson

With 650 miles of the Athabasca and the Slave river ice behind them, a horse-sled train belonging to the Northern Traders Limited has arrived at Fort McMurray with one of the largest shipments of winter furs ever made from the Great Slave lake country.

Driven by Ovid Desrosiers, the N.T. horses have the distinction of being the first equines in history to have made the winter passage from Fort Smith to Fort Resolution on the Great Slave. Hitherto this trip has been possible only to dog teams, but by taking northern "chances," packing oats on his sleighs and "toughing it out" the sleigh driver made it through to the big lake, then back to Fort Smith and so to McMurray.

MODERN FALSE PROPHETS NEED ELIJAH'S AXE

John Blue Declares Against Blue Ruin Talk of the Pessimists

"What this country needs is an Elijah who will treat the false prophets of today in the same manner as Elijah treated the false prophets of Baal when he slew 450,000 of them on the banks of a creek," declared John Blue, secretary of the Edmonton board of trade in an address to the Alberta Provincial board of the Retail Merchants' Association at the Hudsonia today.

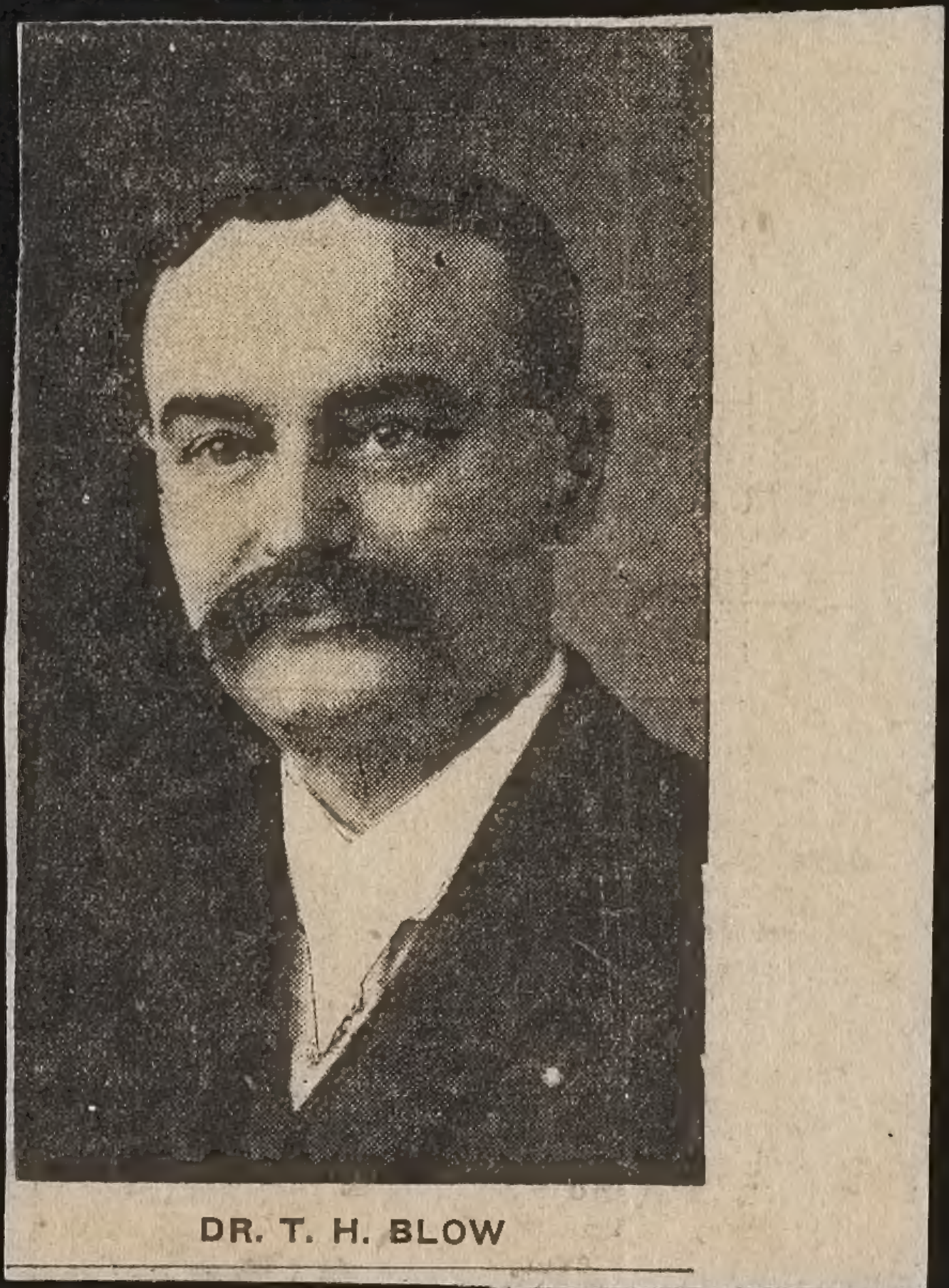
Mr. Blue's address as a whole was a refutation of the idea that Canada was "going to the dogs,"

Huge Increase

In the past 25 years, said Mr. Blue, Canada's field crop had increased in value from $196,000,000 to one billion. Even in the face of the tremendous vogue of the automobile the number of horses had more than doubled in the period mentioned, while the value of Canadian beef had increased from $8,000,000 to $6,000,000. Manufacturers products had increased in value from $215,000,000 to one billion and one-half. In the past 40 years the national wealth had multiplied seven times over. Land sales in 1925 were greater than in the previous three years all put together.

Canadians Coming Back

Mr. Blue said Canadians do not need to feel downhearted because they live to the north of a country boasting a population of 110,000,000 people. The young men of the country need not go to the U.S. There are plenty of opportunities here, and he predicted that within a few years, thousands who had gone to the U.S. would be trekking back.



DR. T. H. BLOW

THE ENTERPRISE, BLAIRMORE, ALTA.

GOLD IN THE NORTH

Prospectors Have Staked Oil Claims On A New Discovery

An Alaskan highway truck driver's discovery of gold in the Muncho lake area has touched off a trek to the new-found goldfields that even United States army "red tape" failed to halt.

A party of rugged, gold-seeking Fort St. John prospectors, despite many difficulties, have reached the scene and staked out some 16 groups of claims.

The "find" was made during construction of the highway.

Word of the "find" recently reached Fort St. John and a party of prospectors made plans to travel up the highway to the new goldfield. However, United States army authorities in Edmonton refused to give them permission to travel up the highway until April 1.

Undaunted, the prospectors appealed to Inspector H. H. Cronkhite, of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

After inspecting their equipment and having found them to be well supplied, Inspector Cronkhite—himself a veteran of the wild Yukon gold days—authorized the trek.

R. B. BENNETT

FROM 1867 TO 1927

Sixty Years of Nation-Making in Canada

NO. 10 IN THE JOURNAL'S CONFEDERATION JUBILEE SERIES

WHERE THE FATHERS SAT

By CLARA ROTHW

TWO provincial houses of legislature are proud in the possession of what each claims to be the original table around which the fathers of confederation sat while they debated. In the reading room of the legislative library in the parliament buildings at Regina stands a massive hand-carved oak table, as firm and unshaken on its huge base as on that memorable October day sixty years ago when it played its undying part in the drama of confederation. Its broad surface bears many a scar, and the passing years have left it time-worn and travel-stained, yet before it the true Canadian thrills, for round that solid mass sat men with a vision who recognized no barrier, political or racial, and who united in laying firm the foundation of our Canadian dominion.

The table's great bulk is upheld by four huge legs or supports connected at the bottom by a carved slab of oak, about thirty inches wide and two-and-a-half inches thick, which runs the full length of the table. On either side of it are three large drawers, each of which at one time had two old-fashioned knobs. With one exception these knobs have been removed, presumably as souvenirs; in fact, every loose piece about the table has been carried away, with some pieces that have not been loose, as the breaks are still quite fresh.

Cut Down To Fit

A still greater indignity was inflicted upon this historic table. Because it was considered too heavy and cumbersome to move with ease, a generous slice of it was cut away. Let W. Lythe, Regina, who did the cutting, tells the story in his own declaration as follows:

"I hereby state that I am the party who shortened the length of the old confederation table now in the legislative library) by 6 feet, at the old legislative buildings, Dowdney avenue under the instructions of the late F. J. Robinson, the deputy minister of public works, so that it might be possible to convey it to the top of the new post office, to where the session of 1908 was adjourned; and I further state that the portion cut out was not made into a souvenir table but was used up as repairs for other work. (Signed) W. Lythe.

So the old confederation table, formerly spreading its generous length over a space of five yards and six inches in length by almost two yards in width, today is narrowed down to a piece of furniture three-and-a-half yards in length.

Mrs. T. B. Patton of Regina, tells the story of how the table came to Regina, as related to her by former Lieut. Governor Forget. The ex-governor claims that when Lieut. Governor Dewdney went to Ottawa to get furniture for the territorial government offices at Battleford, which was then the capital of the North West Territories, an Ottawa official said to him, "We have the old table, around which the fathers of confederation sat. We have it in store, and you may as well take it." Governor Dewdney promptly accepted the table, which was sent by freight to Battleford. Later, when the Kannata club, of which Mrs. Patton was president, gave an entertainment in honor of the International Council of Women on July 6, 1909, the old confederation table was used for the registration of delegates. Both Governor Forget and Mr. J. A. Reid, clerk of the executive council, have assured Mrs. Patton that it is the table around which the fathers of confederation sat.

Its Historical Significance

The table at Regina bears the following inscription:

"At this table sat the fathers of confederation during the conference held at Quebec in 1864, which having been adjourned from Charlottetown, P.E.I., in the same year, opened on Oct. 10th, and led to the drafting of the British North America act.

"After close of conference the table

ELL ANDERSON

was transferred to Ottawa and for a time was used in the privy council chamber. Later it was sent with other furniture to Battleford, at that time the seat of government for the N. W. Territories, a position which that town occupied during the year 1878-1881, when Hon. David Laird was lieutenant governor.

"When Regina was made capital of the North West Territories the table was sent here and became the house table of the assembly, remaining such to the time when the present legislature and executive buildings were opened in 1912."

On the table stands a picture of the "fathers," and to the table is attached a key to the picture.

The Real Original

With the identity of the Regina table apparently so well established, it is complicating to refer to another historical table located in the legislative buildings of Prince Edward Island at Charlottetown. Ex-Mayor John McKenna of Charlottetown, in a letter written three years ago to W. H. Munroe, assistant librarian at Regina, claims that the table now in the Saskatchewan capital was not the table used at the first confederation conference held at Charlottetown on September 1, 1864.

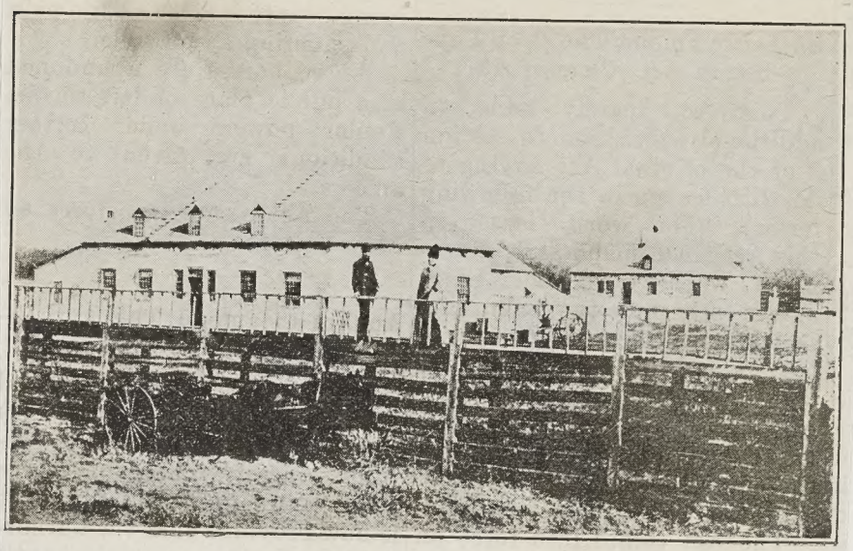
"The table that the delegates used," wrote Mr. McKenna, "and the chairs on which they sat on that occasion are in the executive council chambers in Charlottetown, and they are arranged in the same manner as they were at the time of the conference. The table is made of mahogany, was manufactured in England, imported to this city in 1848, and has remained here ever since."

Thus it would appear that the original confederation table around which the fathers first deliberated, rests at present in Charlottetown, although it is equally clear that the table upon which the confederation pact was finally signed is the one that is now in Regina.

It would seem that the table used by the delegates in Charlottetown remained there and was treasured because of its part in the preliminary conference; also that the table used in Quebec formed part of the furnishings of the parliament buildings there at the time, and later on, when the seat of federal government was established at Ottawa, the table was probably removed there, still later to Battleford, and thence to Regina.

Thus there are two tables, each memorable for the part it bore in the drama of confederation, each of them genuine, but commemorating different phases of the same event.

EARLY DAYS IN SASKATCHEWAN



Old Fort Pelly on the Assiniboine River.

New Psychology

(From the Canadian Gazette of London, Eng.)

Dr. Wallace, president of the University of Alberta, spoke recently of a new psychology which had come about in Canada, and which had given Canadians a new vision of the geographical breadth of their country and of its economic wealth—a psychology related directly to the development of the great north country that is the valuable hinterland of all the provinces from Quebec to British Columbia. A change is coming over the face of Canada, especially in the northwest where the frontiers of western Canada are being steadily pushed northward. We are reaching a period when the prairie provinces may no longer be considered as agricultural only, or even as chiefly agricultural. There is a great development going on—industrial and mineral. Mr. J. M. Imrie, director of the Edmonton Journal, in addressing the Canadian club in Montreal the other day, pictured a Canadian west and Canadian northwest especially where, in addition to agriculture, there was the lure of the mineral, and where in one prairie town after another factories were rising.

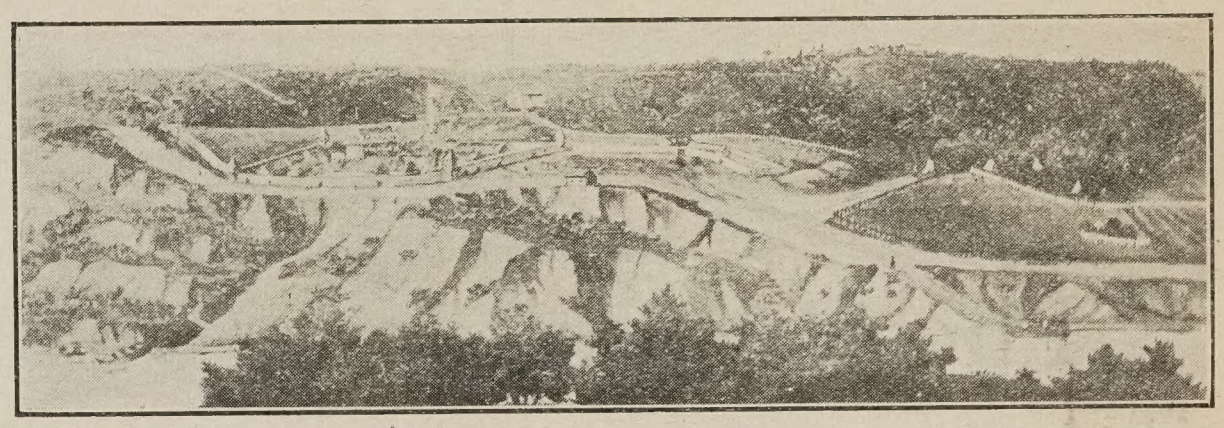
Premier Bracken, of Manitoba, has predicted that by 1933 Manitoba's mineral production will exceed in value its wheat crop. In Saskatchewan, a large mineral development is now under way in the western section of the Flin Flon area, and engineers and prospectors are flocking to half a dozen districts in the north of that province where recent discoveries give promise of great national wealth. Alberta, with 14 per cent of the world's coal reserve, is going to rival Nova Scotia in coal production, and this summer its portion of the pre-Cambrian shield will be prospected by a government engineering party. And to the still further north—to Chesterfield Inlet and the Barren Lands of Keewatin, to the Great Slave Lake and the Nahanni country of the Mackenzie, other groups of prospectors are pouring in in search of mineral deposits.

This push to the north is bringing people of the east and west together. The men who are striving to develop the mineral wealth of this northern area have forgotten the old conflicts of the east and the west, and the time when tradition always pointed to the divergent interests of the east and west is passing away. today this economic development of the great pre-Cambrian shield is breaking down barriers and uniting the east and west. People are finding that in the great march forward there is no room for petty local jealousies. The interests of all lie in the development of Canada as a whole. Incidentally this desire for unity and co-operation for the good of Canada was emphasized at the dinner which was given by Mr. Pauline, agent general for British Columbia, in honor of Mr. Lougheed, provincial minister of public works, when the Canadian agents general laid stress on the fact that they worked together for the common good of Canada and did not let petty rivalries prevent them from helping each other. Again, Sir George McLaren Brown, and Mr. C. J. Smith, the London chiefs of the two great railways, were equally insistent that the railways, though rivals, were competing for the good of Canada, Mr. Smith saying of the two systems, "We are a happy family."

To return to the subject of development—we must not forget that the new productive elements in Canada's mid-west are not confined to minerals. Hyrdo-electric development is playing its part. Mr. E. C. Drury, a former premier of Ontario, said, in an interview which we published on May 9, that the three central provinces, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec, constitute the greater concentration of waterpower in the world, possessing, as they do, some 17 million horsepower in water energy. There can be no doubt that this waterpower and the possession of abundant raw materials in the same area must lead to a great industrial development. There never was a time in which so much attention was fixed on the development of natural resources of Canada as today. The two great railways, always to the fore in the work of development and expansion, are doing their share. "Nothing," said Mr. Imrie, "in relation to the new northwest is more significant or more convincing than the new psychology of our railways regarding it. At the present moment the Canadian Pacific railway is not operating a single mile of railway in the vast territory north of the North Saskatchewan river, but note what it has done in and for that territory during the past nine months. First it agreed to take a half interest in the Alberta government railways, at present operating 858 miles, serving the Peace River and Athabaska districts; then it undertook a half interest in the building of 528 miles of needed extensions to those lines; and finally it secured federal charters for 1,200 miles of new construction on its own account. The Canadian National railways is now operating 1,168 miles there. It has joined with the C.P.R. in the purchase of the northern Alberta railways, and in their agreed extensions. It is rushing to early completion another 75 miles on its own account and the 510 miles of the Hudson Bay railway. It has applied to parliament for the right to build 150 more miles of its own. Thus, during the past nine months, our two great railways have made new commitments north of the North Saskatchewan equal in length to a new transcontinental from Montreal to Vancouver. It is on a magnificent scale that our great railways are planning and acting in this new northwest of Canada. It reflects a breadth of vision, a bigness of conception, and a courage in action that are reminiscent of a synchronisation of these same qualities in the original construction of the Canadian Pacific railway across the western plains and mountains."

For all this great development that is going on and must go on for a long time yet, capital is needed, and both Mr. Drury, in his interview, and Mr. Lougheed, in his speech at Mr. Pauline's dinner, urged that the capital should be British.

A Tabloid History of Canada



Hudson's Bay Fort at Time of Confederation, 1867, on the Site of the Present City of Edmonton.

IN THE YEAR 1497, John Cabot, one of the Merchant Venturers of Bristol, England, in his little vessel named the "Matthew," reached the shores of Cape Breton Island, and hoisted thereon the Royal Standard. From 1534 to 1541 Jacques Cartier, of France, explored the St. Lawrence River as far as Montreal; but it was Samuel de Champlain who was the real founder of Canada, as he was associated with de Monts in establishing Port Royal in 1605, and himself founded Quebec in 1608. In 1663 the Charter of the Hundred Associates, which had been organized by Cardinal Richelieu in 1627 to govern New France, was cancelled, and Canada came under the immediate control and government of the King of France.

This system of government lasted until the end of the French period in 1760. Many French names of fame are associated with this period of Canada's development, among them being Frontenac, Laval, Talon, Maisonneuve, Dollard, La Verendrye, and La Salle, to name only a few of the men who opened up part of what is now the Dominion to the knowledge of the civilized world, and whose names are still kept alive in many notable institutions in Canada.

The Atlantic Provinces

The Island of Cape Breton, which had been ceded to Great Britain in 1763, was, for a while, attached to the government of Nova Scotia. In 1784 it was made a separate province, but in 1820 was reunited to Nova Scotia. From this time on Cape Breton has been identified with its larger sister Island for governmental purposes.

New Brunswick's history is largely a parallel of Nova Scotian history, though somewhat less strenuous. First sighted in 1534 by Cartier, it was not until 1604 that the Bay of Fundy coast was carefully explored by Champlain, de Monts and some eighty companions. This province was originally a part of Nova Scotia territory, but in 1784 the district lying North of the Missaguash was formed into New Brunswick, with the Capital at Fredericton.

Prince Edward Island, named after the Father of Queen Victoria, was originally called "Abegweit," by the Indians, meaning "Resting on the Wave." It has also been called the "Garden of the Gulf." The island lies parallel to the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia coasts, and is the smallest province in the Dominion of Canada. Its authentic history dates back to 1534, when Jacques Cartier, that doughty old sea-rover, landed there under the impression that he had reached the mainland. It was for a while held in tenure by the French, but after the fall of the great fortress of Louisburg, Cape Breton Island, in 1758, British forces took possession.

The Central Provinces

In the year 1713, by the Treaty of Utrecht, Nova Scotia (Acadia), was surrendered to the British; and the Seven Years' War saw the great struggle for the Valley of the St. Lawrence between Wolfe and Montcalm—a struggle which cost both leaders their lives at the Battle of the Plains of Abraham.

Canada, including Cape Breton Island, and what is now known as New Brunswick, became, after the Treaty of Paris in 1763, a British Crown Colony, with a government of a purely military character. In 1774, the boundaries of the Province of Canada were extended, and the passing of the Quebec Act gave to the French-Canadians the fullest permission to practice their own religion, as well as many other rights. This generous Act brought its own reward in 1775 to the British, when the Americans invaded Canada, for it rallied the French-Canadians to the defence of their country, and, under the able leadership of Sir Guy Carleton—later Lord Dorchester—Canada was saved to the British Empire. In the year 1791 Canada was given a new Constitutional Act, which divided the Canada of that time into two separate provinces—Upper and Lower Canada—now known as Ontario and Quebec.

From left to right, Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea, first Lieut.-Gov. of the Province of Alberta, the late Lord Strathcona and Hon. A. C. Rutherford, first Premier of Alberta.

The Struggle With The U. S.

During the war of 1812-1815, between the United States and Canada, many famous battles were fought on both sides of the boundary, among them being the Battles of Detroit, Niagara, Queenston Heights, Stony Creek and Beaver Dams, Chateauguay and Crysler's Farm, and Plattsburg, as well as several naval engagements on Lake Ontario. Many of Wellington's Peninsular War veterans were sent to Canada by the British Government to assist the Canadians in the defence of their country; and Sir Isaac Brock, at that time the Administrator of Upper Canada, and a gallant general, was ably assisted by Colonel De Salaberry and his brave French-Canadian voltiguers, as well as by the native Indian Chief Tecumseh and his fearless followers.

In the year 1814, Great Britain and the United States came to terms of peace, and from that time onward the population of the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada was steadily increased by many thousands of settlers who came overseas to take up residence in the two provinces; as well as in the Maritime provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.

Prince Rupert's Land

The story of the "Great Lone Land," the area lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Great Lakes, then known as "Prince Rupert's Land," begins about 1610, with the explorations of Henry Hudson, a distinguished English navigator. In 1609 he explored the Hudson River, and on his last voyage discovered the great Bay and Strait that now bears his name. Early in 1611 his crew mutinied, and cruelly set him and his son, with seven of his crew, adrift in an open boat, upon the bleak and ice-covered waters of Hudson's Bay; and nothing further was ever seen or heard of the intrepid explorer and his unfortunate companions. In 1612, Sir Thomas Button was sent in search of Hudson, and entered the Nelson River—one of the first white men to set foot within the boundaries of the Province of Manitoba as we know it to-day.

In the year 1670, the entire territories were granted by Royal Charter of King Charles the Second, at the solicitation of Prince Rupert, to "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay." From 1670 until the ceding of Canada to England by the French in 1763, the Hudson's Bay Company was engaged in desperate endeavour to open up the vast territory committed to its charge. To pilot vessels across the great uncharted wastes of the Hudson's Bay and James' Bay was full of danger from ice-packs and hidden rocks; to cultivate a friendly trade with savage tribes speaking strange tongues was no easy matter; and to fight against floods, locusts, famine, fire, and the attacks of rival traders, required more than the ordinary amount of courage.

The Pacific Province

In 1849, Vancouver Island was declared a Crown Colony; and in 1858, the British Government declared the Mainland to be a Crown Colony also, under the name of British Columbia. In 1866 the two colonies were united. In 1821, the Hudson's Bay Company united with its powerful fur-trading rival, the North-West Company, under the name of the Hudson's Bay Company. In the year 1869, Rupert's Land, as Manitoba was then called, was acquired by the Imperial Government from the Hudson's Bay Company, and later transferred to the new Dominion of Canada for the sum of $1,500,000.

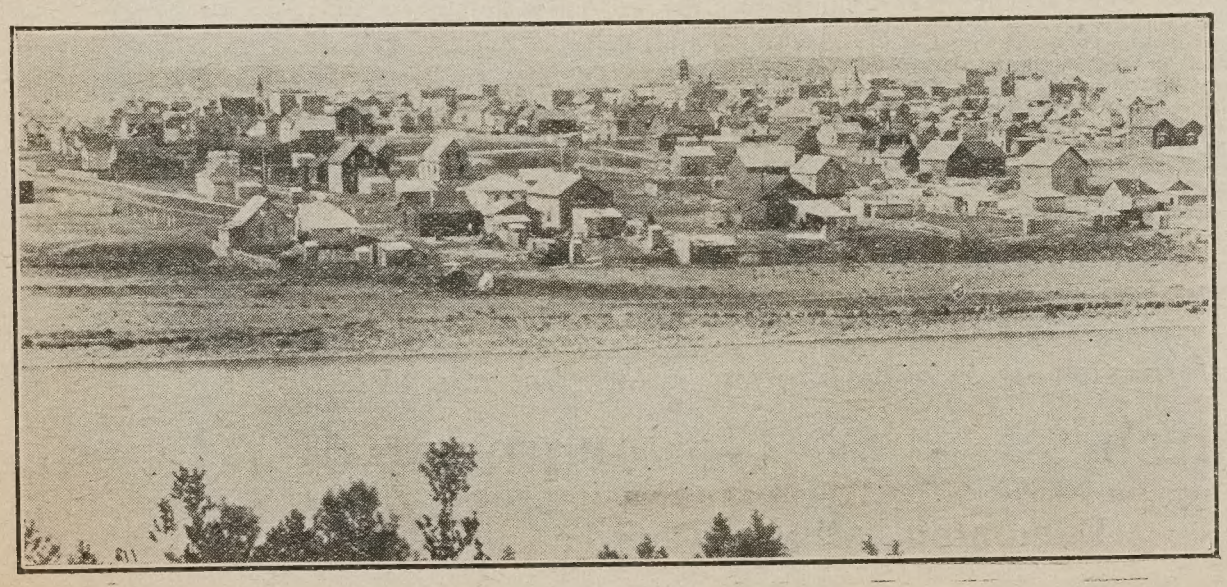
The Genesis of Confederation

To the Maritime Provinces belongs the distinction of having started the Confederation ball rolling. A conference was called, and met on September the 1st, 1864, at Charlottetown, P.E.I., to consider a union among themselves for mutual advancement, protection, and improved communication with the Motherland. To the late Sir Charles Tupper belongs almost the sole credit of this conference.

Delegates from Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, met in London, England, on December 4, 1866, and held numerous conferences, finally drafting a Bill. During these very important days, the British government took the keenest interest in the deliberations, and rendered every possible help to the Delegates; at the same time refraining from interfering in the least with the freedom and rights of the Delegates to shape the destiny of their own country.

At last, after years of toil and discussion, the final draft was made ready, signed, sealed, and delivered to the British House of Commons, where, on March the 29th, 1867, the Imperial Parliament passed the British North America Act. On July the 1st, 1867, it came into force, and on that date the four Provinces of Upper

(Continued on page 12)



Calgary in 1889

The Province of Alberta

has awaiting development

The Resources of an Empire

AREA—254,000 square miles, twice as large as the British Isles, larger than France or Germany. Population 2.3 to the square mile, compared with 389 per square mile in the British Isles, 184 in France and 328 in Germany.

AGRICULTURAL LANDS–More than 60,000,000 acres of fertile lands capable of development, of which less than one-fifth is cultivated.

IRRIGATION LANDS—One million acres now under irrigation, three million more capable of irrigation.

COAL—Largest coal resources of any similar area in the world; Alberta has 14 per cent. of the world's coal reserves; 72 per cent. of British Empire coal reserves and 87 per cent. of Canada's reserves.

NATURAL GAS—Four large fields now operating, supplying four cities and several towns with gas fuel.

OIL—Two producing fields, one containing the richest producing oil well in the world, bringing in 15,000 barrels monthly of almost pure naptha, in the Turner Valley. In the Wainwright field, wells producing 80 barrels a day of good crude petroleum, other wells promising. Other fields being developed.

TIMBER—60,000 square miles of merchantable timber, including 270,000,000 cords of pulpwood.

TAR SANDS—15,000 square miles of rich tar sands, suitable for paving material or oil extraction.

OTHER MINERALS — Include salt, bentonite, clay for ceramics, building stone, etc.

WATER POWER—Utilized and available estimated at 1,750,000 h.p.

FISHERIES — Extensive commercial fish possibilities. Annual production valued at $400,000.

FURS AND GAME—Annual value furs and game, $1,500,000.

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS—Three big mountain parks, including some of the most famous mountain resorts and scenery in the world.

Twenty Years of Progress in Alberta

	1905	1926
Total value of agricultural products	$20,000,000	$264,000,000
Wheat production, bushels	3,000,000	113,120,000
Dairy products, value	$ 1,000,000	$ 23,000,000
Coal production, tons	931,000	6,117,000
Railway mileage	1,000	5,100
Population	200,000	608,000

Agricultural Progress in Alberta

NO RECORD OF THE PROGRESS of the Dominion is complete without reference to the remarkable development along agricultural lines which has taken place in the West during the past two or three decades, and nowhere has this been more marked than in Alberta.

Occupying a unique place in the chain of sister provinces, Alberta extends on the West into the belt of mineral and forest wealth of the foothills and the Rockies, but her greatest claim to the attention of the world has been established by her contribution, in common with the other prairie provinces, to the world's food supply. Of the sixty million acres of productive agricultural lands within the boundaries of the province, little more than one-fifth has as yet been turned by the plow. Alberta's wheat and other cereal grains have established their supremacy in point of quality over all competitors and her fertile soil guarantees a bountiful yield for many years. Her vast range areas in the south and the park belt throughout the central part of the province offer unlimited opportunities in the many branches of farming with an assurance of prosperity which is constantly being appreciated by settlers from other less favored countries.

One of the greatest assets the province possesses is the almost unlimited expanse of land stretching far into the north into which the march of agriculture is steadily forcing the boundary of the productive area. Surveys of this part of Alberta show that there is still available for cultivation, thousands of acres of land quite as suitable for agricultural development as much of that more centrally located which is recognized as being unsurpassed in any part of the world.

The rapid growth of this young province is indicated by the volume and wealth of her agricultural production in 1926. Field crops and root and fodder crops from a cultivated area of 10,862,460 acres reached a total value of $206,825,710.50, while dairy products worth $21,820,000, livestock valued at $24,000,000 and various other products including alfalfa seed, wool, honey, poultry and eggs, and game and furs contributed to the impressive total of $263,913,260.50. When it is realized that in 1905, when Alberta became a province, the total value of her annual agricultural production was estimated at $20,000,000, some idea will be gained of the tremendous strides made in this direction in a comparatively short period.

While Alberta is still a young province, she has rapidly passed through the pioneer stage which is peculiar to all new countries. Thousands of acres of range land have been transformed into a grain-producing area, and of recent years there is a marked reduction in the average size of farms and a steadily growing tendency towards greater diversification of farming methods. In the wooded areas, land has been cleared of timber and around prairie farmsteads, trees have been planted; on every hand is seen the desire for more comfortable and more permanent farm homes which provide a sure basis for contentment and prosperity in any country.

Alberta farmers are profiting steadily from the development of co-operative marketing. The operation of the Canadian Wheat Pool which had its inception in this province, and the adoption of similar systems for the selling of livestock and dairy and poultry products, when combined with the advantages of cheap land and large scale production, have placed them in a particularly fortunate position. The products of Alberta farms have made for themselves an enviable reputation in the markets of the world. Alberta wheat and flour, beef, butter and bacon have stood the test, in the countries to which they are exported, of the keenest competition with the products of many lands, and the climate and fertile soil of the province work hand in hand with the farmer who is anxious to improve still further the quality of the products he raises for export.

Needless to say, there is no apparent limit to the agricultural wealth which increased rural population and careful farming methods will make available. Thousands of acres of productive raw land still await development, which will transform them into prosperous farming communities. Since Alberta became a province in 1905, her population has increased from less than 200,000 to well over 600,000, and at the present rate of settlement, a new and considerably higher mark will soon be set. Her wealth of opportunity in many lines of activity is beckoning thousands of newcomers who are quick to take advantage of the homes she offers. Some sixty per cent. of her people at the present time are of British origin, many other nationalities being represented in those who are leaving their homelands to accept the welcome she extends.

On reviewing the progress our province has made in the past, we, as citizens of Alberta, can look with every confidence to the future she holds out to us, and to those who will join us in building worthily on the foundations which have so truly been laid by our pioneers. Her opportunities are unbounded, her natural advantages are many and to those who will meet her conditions and face her problems with industry and initiative, a reward is sure in the achievement of prosperity and the building up of a splendid citizenship.

For information as to opportunities in the Province, write

Publicity Branch - Government of Alberta

HON. GEORGE HOADLEY, Minister of Agriculture. D. A. McCANNEL, Publicity Commissioner.

Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

AS EDMONTON ROTARY PORTRAYED "THE FATHERS OF CONFEDERATION"

A pageant reproduction of the famous picture "The Fathers of Confederation" was given by the Edmonton Rotary club at their regular luncheon at the Macdonald on Thursday. The Rotarians in the above photo, tak en at the luncheon, are reading from left to right as they appear, W. J. Dick, A. W. Challand, W. R. Bottom, S. A. Dickson, Norman M. Smith, H. M. E. Evans, E. A. Corbett, Henry Roche, J. C. McDougall, G. F. McNally, J. E. Brown and C. R. Morrison.

ROTARY CLUB TABLEAU DEPICTED FATHERS OF CANADA SIGNING PACT

Confederation Scene of Particularly Timely Nature Was Staged on Thursday; "Canadian Citizenship" Was Rev. Simeon Spidle's Theme

The Fathers of Confederation tableau, presented by the Rotarians at their weekly luncheon on Thursday, was, without doubt, the most impressive and interesting feature ever staged by the club at their luncheons. At the conclusion of the luncheon, folding doors at one end of the room were pushed back, revealing the Fathers of Confederation seated at the historical, long, red, velvet-covered table, around which the dominion of Canada was formed. The resemblance of those taking part to the characters they impersonated was startling. Before a word was spoken, every character around the table had been recognized. In addition to the participating Rotarians being chosen for their likeness to certain fathers of confederation, a great deal of the credit belongs to H. S. Reynolds, identification expert of the Edmonton police, who made up the characters.

Striking Likenesses

Rotarian Harry Evans, the living image of the lean-faced, bushy-haired John A. MacDonald, introduced the question of uniting the provinces of Canada, and after a few words called on George Brown to speak. Henry Roche, impersonating the dignified George Brown, outlined the advantages of the proposed union. Following these two leaders, Charles Tupper, played by Fred McNally, Thomas D'Arcy McGee, played by Charlie Morrison, Georges Ettienne Cartier, played by Ned Corbett, Sir Leonard Tilley, played by Sam Dickson, and John Hamilton Gray, played by Bill Dick, each spoke in favor of the scheme. John A. MacDonald then put the question and loud "Ayes" brought the dominion of Canada into being. In addition to the men speaking, the following Rotarians in the character of various statesmen of the day, sat at the long table: Arthur Challand, Norman Smith, Jack McDougall, Bill Bottom, and Ed. Brown.

Canadian Citizenship

The Rev. Dr. Simeon Spidle, acting pastor of the First Presbyterian church, and professor of philosophy in Acadia University, gave the speech of the day, on the subject, "Canadian Citizenship."

"National consciousness can only be developed by severe and gruelling experiences, during which all sections of the country are forced into the closest union by a danger threatening them all," said Dr. Spidle. "The great war has given to Canada this national consciousness in return for her sacrifices."

Canada and Greece

The speaker drew a parallel between Canada's experience during the world war and the experience of ancient Greece during the fifty years she struggled against Persia. Just as there was an unparalleled thirst for knowledge throughout Greece at the conclusion of her struggle, so there has been in Canada since the war. Every university has had its enrollment at least doubled. That this spreading of knowledge is one of the greatest factors in building up a nation is undeniable, but at the same time there is an attendant evil with higher education which must be guarded against—the developing of keen intellects without any moral sense. Such a person is like a maniac with a sharp sword, no one knows where he will strike next.

"A deep and lasting sense of moral responsibility must be inculcated into the youth of Canada if they are to become ideal citizens," the speaker said in conclusion.

Confederation Tableau

The dialogue of the tableau is particularly worth reproduction, since it is made up from exscripts from speeches delivered by the statesmen impersonated. The grouping of the characters and the setting is the same as in the famous painting, Fathers of Confederation.

John A. Macdonald (H. M. E. Evans) chairman.

J.A.M.—Gentlemen, we are gathered together to discuss the great and vital question of union between the different provinces of our country. Many of you have important things to say on this subject; let us hear them. Mr. George Brown, will you speak?

George Brown (Henry Roche)—The scene presented by this chamber at this moment, I venture to affirm, has few parallels in history. Here we sit earnestly deliberating how a great people may be established on this continent in close and hearty connection with Great Britain. Look at the map of America—you touch the hospitable shores of Nova Scotia, a country quite as large as the Kingdom of Greece; then mark the sister province of New Brunswick—equal in extent to Denmark and Switzerland combined; pass up the River of St. Lawrence to Lower Canada, a country as large as France; pass on to Upper Canada, twenty thousand square miles larger than Great Britain and Ireland put together. Cross over the continent to the shores of the Pacific and you are in British Columbia, the land of golden promise, and equal in extent to the Austrian empire. Well, the bold scheme in your hands is nothing more than to gather all these countries into one, to organize them all under one government, with the protection of the British flag, and in heartfelt sympathy and affection with our fellow-subjects in the land that gave us birth. Our scheme is to establish a government that will seek to turn the tide of European emigration into this northern half of the American continent; that will strive to develop its great natural resources, and that will endeavor to maintain liberty and justice and Christianity throughout the land.

Sir J.A.M.—Thank you. A great speech from a great man. Dr. Charles Tupper.

Dr. Charles Tupper (G. F. McNally)—Instead of looking to the union of British North America as tending to weaken the bond of connection that binds us to the parent state—we shall be connected with that state by a more indissoluble tie than ever before existed. There has always been a great amount of unanimity of sentiment on this subject of union among all classes of public men of all parties. Who is there who does not feel that the first principle of manhood imprinted in the breast of man is that the country with which he is connected should occupy a position of influence of which he need not be ashamed? Who is there with a spark of manliness in his bosom who does not feel that he has the right to be proud of his country in proportion to the position it occupies in the scale of nations? I can discover no other cause why there has been so great cooperation among all classes of intelligent people in our country in respect to a union of these colonies than the desire that possessing advantages for which we ought to be profoundly grateful we should at the same time advance to a more national position and render our institutions more secure.

J.A.M.—Sir Charles Tupper is a patriot indeed and his speech shows his ardent love for his country. Mr. Thomas D'Arcy McGee.

Mr. Thomas D'Arcy McGee (C. R. Morrison)—The principle of federation is a generous one. It is a principle that gives men local duties to discharge, and invests them at the same time with general supervision, that excites a healthy sense of responsibility and comprehension. It is a principle that has produced a wise and true spirit of statesmanship in all countries in which it has been applied—the small colonies which your ancestors could hardly see on the map have grown into great communities. We want time to grow, we want more people to fill our country, more industrious families to develop our resources; we want to increase our prosperity; we want more extended trade and commerce; we want more land tilled. We of the British American provinces went to be joined together, that if danger comes we can support each other in the day of trial. We have liberty and we ask for unity that we may preserve and perpetuate our freedom.

J.A.M.—The words to which we have been listening give us a picture visioning a wonderful country for the future. We would like to hear from a French member, Mr. Georges Ettienne Cartier.

Georges Ettienne Cartier (E. A. Corbett)—In our confederation there will be Catholic and Protestant, English, French, Irish and Scotch, and each by its efforts and success will add to the prosperity of the country, to the glory of the new confederation. We are of different races not to quarrel but to work together for the common welfare. Set side by side, like a great family, their contact will produce a happy spirit of emulation. The diversity of races will in fact, believe me, contribute to the common prosperity.

J.A.M.—Gentlemen, the men who have spoken to you have stated the question eloquently. I venture to add my few words to theirs.

The colonies are now in a transition state. Gradually a different colonial system is being developed and it will become, year by year, less a case of dependence on our part and of overruling protection on the part of the Mother country, and more a case of a healthy and cordial alliance. Instead of looking upon us as a merely dependent colony, England will have in us a friendly nation—to stand by her in North America in peace and war. We all feel the advantages we derive from our connection with England. So long as that alliance is maintained we enjoy under her protection the privileges of constitutional liberty according to the British system. So long, too, as we form a portion of the British Empire we shall have the examples of her free institutions, of the high standard of the character of her statesmen and her public men, of the purity of her legislation and the upright administration of her laws. Here we are in peace and prosperity, without restriction, legislating for our own country and considering and determining the future of Canada and of British North America. If we wish to be a great people, a great nationality commanding the respect of the world, to establish a commercial union between the people of the five provinces, we must obtain a union of some kind between the scattered and weak boundaries comprising the British North American provinces.

Mr. John Hamilton Gray (W. J. Dick)—Let us take a vote on this question now. Shall Upper Canada, Lower Canada, and the Maritime Provinces join together into a great country?

J.A.M.—All those in favor of union say "Aye."

(Loud "ayes.")

J.A.M.—It has been decided that there will be a confederation of our provinces. Now what shall we call our united country?

Sir Leonard Tilley: Gentlemen, I am going to suggest a title for our new confederacy that I think is not only appropriate but will be acceptable to all. This morning, as I read my Bible, I came across this beautiful verse in the 72nd Psalm, "He shall have dominion also from sea to sea," and the thought struck me that this word dominion would be a magnincent appelation for this great nation of ours that stretches from ocean to ocean. Let us call our united country the "Dominion of Canada."

Members—Excellent! That is the best name; the Dominion of Canada!

J.A.M.—There is no doubt that Sir Leonard Tilley's suggestion is a brilliant one, and I take it that all are agreed in favor of it. Therefore the name of our united country shall be "The Dominion of Canada."

When this union takes place we shall be at the outset no inconsiderable people. And with a rapidly increasing population, for I am satisfied that under the union our population will increase in stil greater ratio than ever before—with enhanced credit—with a higher position in the eyes of Europe—with all this, I am satisfied that great as has been our progress in the last 25 years since the union between Upper and Lower Canada, our future progress will be vastly greater. And when we become a nation of eight or nine millions of inhabitants, our alliance will be worthy of being sought by the great nations of the earth. Gentlemen, I ask you to take your glasses and drink to the health of the Dominion of Canada, her progress and prosperity. (Turning to the audience): Will the friends of the future, whom I seem to see before me, join us in the toast: The Dominion of Canada, God bless her.

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Federal Jubilee Announcement of Title "Honorable" for Life

OTTAWA, July 2.—All lieutenant governors appointed in future in Canada will be entitled to the designation of "honorable" and shall be permitted to retain it after their term of office has expired. Lieutenant governors appointed in future will also be entitled to be styled "his honor" while in office. Lieutenant governors at present in office or persons who have held the office of lieutenant governor and are still living shall be entitled to the designation of "honorable" for life as from July 1.

Premier W. L. Mackenzie King, in making the announcement on the occasion of the diamond jubilee of confederation, stated:

"At this time, when the position of the governor general has come to be definitely accepted as that of the personal representative of his majesty the king in the dominion of Canada, it has seemed to his majesty's government in Canada particularly fitting, on the occasion of the diamond jubilee of confederation, that the important place held by the provinces in the federal system of Canada should be recognized, more appropriately by according to the representatives of the crown in the provinces the designation of 'honorable' for life."

USED COAL OIL TO LIGHT FIRE; BURNED

(Special to Edmonton Journal)

LOUGHEED, July 2.—A most distressing accident occured at the farm home of Mrs. Crozier. Miss Sadie Millar, who is engaged to assist with the house work, was lighting the fire with coal oil. As the oil did not ignite she blew into the stove. An explosion took place, Miss Millar receiving the full force in her face. She was rushed to Lougheed and Doctor Valentine attended to her injuries which are of an extremely painful nature.

FEAR DAUDET IS AT SEA

PARIS, July 2.—At the headquarters of the French secret service the opinion was expressed today that Leon Daudet, royalist leader, released from prison with two others through a hoax several days ago, has escaped from France and is aboard the yacht of the Duke of Guyse "somewhere in the English channel".